







**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN**

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BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,  
DUNCAN MARSHALL,  
Manager.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1906

**TARIFF REVISION.**

The Dominion Parliament met yesterday in session called for the purpose of revising the tariff. The preliminary which will doubtless determine the tendency of the revision is the tour of investigation of the Tariff Commission. But the real force which has induced the revision was the persistent campaign of the Manufacturers' Association, though the term of that revision is not likely to be of a character calculated to win the unusually enthusiastic approval of that organization.

The tour of the Tariff Commission last year was a departure almost without precedent in the treatment of the tariff. In "the good old days," when Sir John Macdonald was at the helm the tariff schedules were settled largely at what were known as the "Red Parlor Conferences" in Toronto. There the manufacturers had their interviews with the Premier and the remaining ninety-nine one-hundredths of the Canadian people learned what their tariff was to be from the lips of the finance minister at the following session.

When the present government came into power in 1895 they changed the mode of procedure and previous to the tariff revision of 1897 a tariff commission held sittings at various points. Their time was limited, however, and complaints were made that the sittings were held in only a few of the leading cities of Eastern Canada, where the interests and influence of the manufacturers were abnormally strong, and that opportunity had not been given for a fair presentation of the views of that large proportion of the people who are not directly concerned in manufacturing.

Last year, however, the commission extended its tour and went so widely that every man in Canada, whatever his occupation, and wherever his residence, had an opportunity of laying his views before the body. Very literally "The commission went to the people," and went, too, in the manner best calculated to get the views of the people. The sittings were held in public, were advertised in advance and were entirely free from ceremonial red tape, which might have obstructed the presentation of evidence. This evidence was recorded in shorthand and forms an immensely valuable volume of first-hand information of the industrial and social conditions of Canada in the opening years of Canada's century. This evidence, doubtless, will determine the character of the present revision of the tariff.

The tariff revision of 1897 granted a preference to British-made goods and this in turn brought the Canadian Manufacturers' Association onto the war-path. So long accustomed to framing the country's tariff policy to suit themselves they regarded it as something akin to an insult that the government should presume to interfere with the fiscal arrangement they had appointed for the Canadian people. This new-found impudence must be promptly stopped. They renounced the government and all its works and concentrated all their influence in Parliament and out of it into a campaign against the fiscal policy in general, with the main attacks delivered over and always on the British preference.

The Opposition members in the House were found quite as ready spokesmen for the manufacturers' troubles, as the Opposition press in the country, and by dexterous and unlimited use of these vehicles it was made to appear that the demand of the association was growing into a cause which demanded attention from the Government and the country. In this way the Manufacturers' Association generated a supposed expression of public opinion, which undoubtedly forced the matter of tariff revision on Parliament.

By the time the Tariff Commission had concluded its sittings the Associa-

tion had probably discovered its mistake and the members of that organization are probably wishing now that they had left well enough alone, for the hearings disclosed among the farmers of every Canadian province a strong sentiment against any additional protection to Canadian manufacturers and an equally strong sentiment in favor of the British preference. This was one of the unpleasant discoveries the manufacturers made during the inquiry and the climax was completed when the commission happened to hold a session in Toronto at the psychological time when the Provincial Crown Prosecutor discovered that in Ontario there were seventy combines in restraint of trade. This was a calamity of no ordinary proportions for at every previous sitting of the commission at which association members had appeared asking for more protection they had assured the board that there was a sufficiently keen competition within the country to prevent an elevation of prices.

There is certainly nothing in the preliminary appearances to indicate that the attempt of the Manufacturers' Association to smash the British preference and stampede the Government into tariff elevation will derive any encouragement from the revision of the present session.

**LAWYERS IN POLITICS.**

Some time ago Mr. Shepard, an eminent New York lawyer, delivered an address on the declining influence of his profession in public affairs. An obvious explanation is that this is due to a change in the nature of public issues. In the early history of the United States constitutional questions occupied a prominent place. A constitution had to be framed, and afterwards adapted to the changing circumstances of a growing country. In the first half of the nineteenth century there was continual discussion as to "State rights," as to whether the States should be drawn between the central and local authority. Slavery made this a live question; and when the war broke out the doctrine of State's rights was pushed to the point of contending that the slave States had a right to secede. In these discussions, lawyers as might have been expected took a very prominent part. The later biography of Lincoln lays stress on the importance of his legal training. His famous series of debates with Douglas were largely upon constitutional questions.

Constitutional questions do not now occupy so large a place in the public affairs of the State, says Harper's Weekly, have largely been largely confined to comment on the personal character of politicians, to efforts to aid the public service of base politicians, and to try the words in the courts of justice. The presence of lawyers is not now so important as that of economists, politicians, and business men.

The passing of the constitutional lawyer as a great figure in public affairs may be greatly due to the coming of the cheap newspaper. The cheapening of newspapers meant the bringing into the circle of readers of a large number of people who are interested in constitutional questions or abstract questions of any kind. The popular papers with large circulations deal in concrete facts of human interest, and in sharp, often personal, comment. Long dissertations on constitutional questions are discarded as sleepy and antiquated.

In Canada we have passed through a similar experience. The early questions were constitutional questions—responsible government, representation by population, the secularization of the clergy reserves. Confederation introduced a new set of constitutional questions, especially the limits of central and local authority. Canada's constitutional lawyers are now in the eye of the public, not as constitutional lawyers but as corporation lawyers, commercial lawyers, criminal lawyers. They are engaged in such work as the prosecution or defense of combines, investigations in to the affairs of insurance companies, banks, and other commercial concerns.

From this it will be seen, that the law has not yet got into the public affairs, but that the nature of his duties has changed. Hearst pays a large salary to a lawyer who hunts the cranes and other public enemies that are exposed in his newspapers. President Roosevelt finds plenty of work for lawyers like Roosevelt to do. Hughes was chosen by President Wilson to conduct some of his professional work in conducting the insurance investigation. Root, in supporting Hughes, said that there were reforms to be carried out, and abuses to be remedied; that no mere agitator could do these duties, but that they required the hard, patient, skilled work of a lawyer.

There is plenty of work and plenty of room for the lawyer in public affairs. We need a cheaper and simpler administration of justice, and this calls for a man who knows the law thoroughly, yet is broad and progressive enough to break away from the prejudices and traditions of his calling. There is need of Governments and less still of bodies of men who do not fully understand corporation law and who are fitted to cope with those employed by the corporations. It is natural, that the corporations should seek the best legal advice, but lawyers should be willing to accept these lucrative places. But there ought to be law avvers, equally gifted, at the service of the whole people.

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10, 15 and 20 cents.

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(ESTABLISHED 1886)****GREY WOOL BLANKETS WHITE WOOL**

We have just opened up a large shipment of Grey and White Wool Blankets, and shall be pleased to show you the splendid values we are offering. The range is the most complete we ever had.

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In a range of different weights and sizes, 6 to 8 lbs., several different qualities . . . Prices from

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**\$1.75 to \$4.50 pair**

**FLANNELETTE BLANKETS Large Sizes Only**  
**\$1.25 and \$1.50 per pair**

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**SILK PETTICOATS SPECIAL**  
Nine only, black silk skirts, extra wide made with umbrella ruffle, very much under regular price \$7.50. Friday Bargain 90c.

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Unlimited quantity in all sizes, black only, regular \$1.50. Friday Bargain 95c.

**LONG KEMONAS JAPANESE**  
Designs nicely trimmed, cord and tassel in dark colors, regular price \$3.00. Friday Bargain 25c.

**54 INCH UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN**

Good Italy quality and pure linen regular 40c. Friday Bargain 25c. per yard.

**J. H. MORRIS & CO.**

**Fine Men's Furs****Fur Lined Overcoats**

Special Prices to Reduce Stock

Ontario Rat Lining, natural	Ontario Rat Lining, No. 1 Persian Lamb Collar, special
Otter collar, special English Beaver shell, extra fine coat	shell, a dressy coat
<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$75.00</b>

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

**Goat, Dog, Galloway Coats, from \$15.00 to \$35.00**

Caps, Gauntlets, Collars, Mitts, Gloves, Mocassins, Nobby Overcoats, All Progress Brand Make, on which we give

**15 per cent. Discount**

Warm Winter Clothing of all kinds. A full stock of Hudson Bay Knitting Co.'s well known goods.  
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS.

**Edmonton Clothing Co., LIMITED.**

**IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE  
IN THE BULLETIN**

**Special Showing of Skating Boots at Hudson's Bay Stores**

We have now a full and complete stock of Ladies', Children's and Men's Skating Boots. Now is the time to buy.



Men's Tan Horsehide Boots, ankle supports attached, \$3.50.  
Men's Black Muleskin Boots, padded ankles, \$3.50.

Men's Black Pebble Boots, single sole, wedged heel, \$2.50.  
Boy's Black Muleskin Boots, single sole, wedged heel, ankle support attached, \$2.50.

Boy's Black Pebble Boots, wedged heel, \$2.00.

Women's Box Kid, single sole, wedged heel \$3.00.

We have also a large stock of Indian and Canadian Moccassins for Men and Boys at prices ranging from 90c to \$2.00.

**Hudson's Bay Stores.****Sheboygan**

**SHEBOYGAN  
Mineral Water**

The finest of table waters.

For sale everywhere

**Edmonton Fur Store**

Next door to the Hudson's Bay Store

**FURS**

are as indispensable as coal, and will do well to make your choice without delay from our carefully selected stock, just arrived.

Ladies' Boas, Stoles, Neck Ruffs, etc., etc.

QUALITY THE BEST—PRICES RIGID  
Repairs done promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

**MILNER'S COAL**

LEAVE ORDERS AT BERG'S FRUIT STORE  
Phone 87 Prompt Delivery

**Milner & Co****HAVE YOU**

ever realized the difference there is in the Coal that is mined in the Edmonton District. If not, try a Load of

**THE BRENTON COAL**

Mined by

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ONCE USED  
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Look at your  
**WATCH**

If your watch does not go quite right bring it to us. If its pulse doesn't beat regularly and exactly 60 to a minute something is wrong. We can fix it.

No feature of our business is receiving more attention now than watch repairs. We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

**JACKSON BROS.**

THE JEWELLERS,  
Jasper Ave., Cor. of Queen's Ave.  
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**WHEN YOU NEED A PRESENT TRY****CHINA HALL**

Queen's Avenue Market Square

WE HAVE THE LARGEST VARIETY OF

Glass, Crockery and China

IN THE CITY

Come and see our stock. We do not pester you to buy. Our goods sell themselves.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on  
**"OTTO HIGEL"**  
Piano Action

## FROM DAY TO DAY

## ENCORE!

Say not the struggle naught availleth,  
The labor and the wounds are vain,  
The enemy faints not, nor falleth,  
And as things have been they re main.

If hopes were dunes fears may be hills  
It may be, in you smoke concealed,  
Your comrades chase o'er now the hill  
ers.

And for you, possess the field.

For when the tired waves, vainly break-

ing,  
Seem here no painful inch to gain,

Far back, through creeks and inlets

making,

Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,

When daylight comes, come in the

light,

In front the sun climbs slow, how

slowly.

But westward, look the land is bright.

—Arthur Hugh Clough.

## GAME FOR EVENING PARTY

As the evenings grow longer and longer the informal small parties become more popular. There seems to be a tendency in a city of Edmonton's size, however, to find these parties just a bit monotonous. The reason of meeting the same people so often.

The thought suggests a remedy—why not be someone else just for the evening?

Pin a slip of paper, on which is written the name of some celebrity or the back of each guest just as he enters the drawing-room, and explain that each one to converse with the other as though they were the person whom he sees there. The object is to guess who you represent yourself. Splendid fun can be had if one enters into the spirit of the game, asking questions which confuse as well as enlighten.

Another old game in the form of a guessing contest is good. The hostess supplies each guest with pencil and paper, and lets herself at the piano, at certain intervals, one bar from a number of popular pieces or well-known hymns. The constant guessing wins the greatest number of course wins.

## CANADIAN PRIMA DONNA

Montreal is extending a royal welcome this week to a Canadian prima donna, a soprano, who ranks with Melba. Two years ago that city received news of the sensational arrival of Miss by the debut in Grand Opera of Pauline Donald (Miss Pauline Lightfoot, a young Hebrew girl of Montreal).

One year previously she had as a crude girl of nineteen with a lovely voice set out for Paris to complete her vocal studies began at the Royal Victoria college (the Donald annex to McGill).

As that big-hearted Canadian, Lord Stratton, had helped the young singer in finding her way, she adopted his public name as a feminine form of his name—Donald.

It was in 1902 that she began studying in Paris under Duvernoy whose deep interest in her artistic career undoubtedly smoothed over many difficulties.

At Christmas in 1904 she made her first professional engagement when she was associated with Monsieur Sallinac, and sang in opera for a season. Meanwhile, Miss Messager, who had heard Mlle. Donald in Paris, asked her to come to London to sing in grand opera, and thus promptly the young artist stepped into the very front rank and attained the goal to which so many aspire.

This winter Miss Donald will sing in Grand Opera in New York until April, when she returns to Covent Garden for a second engagement, and after a concert tour of Germany will finish the year at the Opera Comique in Paris.

She was to sing in Montreal this week. The Excellencies, the Earl and Countess of Grey and suite going especially to Montreal for the concert. In an interview given at Montreal the girlish young singer said:

"I never had the slightest notion I could sing, until I assisted at a little entertainment given in this city by the Rev. Dr. De Sola. Mrs. Clarence Le Soala told me after the affair that I had a voice very much out of the ordinary, and offered to take me to the Royal Victoria College to get me into it. I am like Miss Lichtenstein. You can imagine how delighted I was as I rushed breathlessly home to tell it all in one breath; but still I had no great hopes. Miss Lichtenstein gave me every encouragement and not long after I went to New York with Mrs. R. Lemelin to meet some of the operatic managers and got a rôle at Damrosch."

That was the whole secret of all. He first of all refused to see me, and when I summoned all my courage and almost forced myself in to see him, with my letter of introduction, he took it up and told me he was pestered by hundreds of girls like myself who believed they could sing. I was completely disengaged, and decided that it was me and that there was no chance for me."

Miss Donald paused for a moment as she thought of the pain of that discouragement, smiling a little sadly at the memory.

"I must have looked very sad," she continued, "for a gentleman who happened to be near at the time asked me my trouble, and when he had found out all about me and the greatness of my disappointment, he offered to introduce me to his impressions, Hugo Goritz, to see if my voice was really worth while, and if there was a future before

me. That gentleman was Kubelik." She went on to tell how Mr. Goritz had been very much impressed by her singing and had offered to have her educated and to bring her out for the sum of \$5,000.

"I told him I hadn't five thousand cent to give him," laughed the prima donna, "so there was an end of that."

She managed to meet Sallinac, the tenor of the Grand Opera Company, and he gave her every encouragement, advising her to go to France and to study under Mr. Duvernoy, of Paris.

This she finally did, and so do,

studying privately in order to advance the more quickly. Her debut was made at Nîmes two years ago, and since her career is a matter of common knowledge, it has been a long series of artistic triumphs.

Miss Donald, the beautiful young singer, was married very quietly in London last spring to M. Sevilliac, one of the finest baritones in France, and who is described as a man of breeding, middle-aged, with wavy hair, blue eyes, and a smile.

The only witness at the marriage were the Hon. Mrs. Howard, Lord Stratton's daughter, and her husband.

## SOCIAL.

Mrs. Banford was the hostess at an enjoyable bridge party last night.

Lady Mary Von Haast, of Vienna, will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Ferris for two weeks.

Mrs. Caulley has sent out cards for a tea on Saturday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Helliwell.

Mrs. Emery entertained at a delightful euchre party last night. The prizes were won by Mrs. Ewing and Mrs. Braithwaite, the consolation award going to Miss Crosskill.

Society wended its way yesterday afternoon to the pretty home of Mrs. Charles May, on Third street. Mrs. May was assisted in receiving by her guest, Miss Boyd, and Miss Henderson.

Toward the close of the function the Mayor joined the assemblage and agreeably assisted in the entertainment of the guests.

After their reception in the drawing room the guests passed on to the library and dining room, where the tea table was spread.

Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Riddell poured the tea and coffee, while Miss Beck, Miss Ferris, Miss McKenna, Miss McIsaac and Miss Somerville assisted with the refreshments.

The table decoration was carried out with primrose colored chrysanthemums and their green foliage.

Mrs. Alex. May served the ice cream. Among the many guests present were Mrs. Hardisty, Mrs. John McDougall, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Harcourt, Mrs. Harris Young, Mrs. Thibadeau, Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. Duncan Smith, Mrs. Braithwaite, Mrs. Norquay, Mrs. Balmer Watt, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Lafferty, Mrs. H. R. Smith and Mrs. Jackson.

The Misses Marjorie and Beatrice Saunders entertained a number of their young friends at an informal dance last night. About fifty guests attended. Mrs. Saunders assisted her daughter in receiving, the latter wearing pretty white organdie frocks.

Mrs. Saunders was assisted in looking after the young people's wants by Mrs. Hislop, Mrs. Charlesworth and Miss Harris.

Mrs. Banford, Mr. Geddes, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Farmer also assisted in making the evening enjoyable. Some of the friends of the youthful hostesses present were Misses Joan McDonald, Miss Marjorie Beck, Miss Annie McDougall, Alycia McKinney, Nora Campbell, the Misses Harris, Phyllis Barnes, Lyle Scott, Jean Dawson, Gretta and Nestia Mercer.

CRICKET CLUB DANCE.

From the appearance at the Thistle

rink a most enjoyable and popular event is going to take place there to-night.

The rink has been well prepared

and presents a most comfortable and entertaining appearance. A large number of tickets have been disposed of and it is evident that the largest

dance ever held in Edmonton took

place tonight. Clarke's orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. T. Richardson, will discourse the music.

Dancing to commence promptly at 9.

Tickets can be had at the door.

FINED FOR REBATING

Bulletin Special.

New York, Nov. 22.—Judge Holt of the United States circuit court today allowed the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company, \$18,000 for rebating freight charges to the American Sugar Refining Co.

## EDMONTON OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, November 26th

Chicago Jubilee Singers

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Club Queen's Avenue Presbyterian Church

## NEWFOUNDLAND'S ATTITUDE

(Toronto Globe)

The determined stand taken by Newfoundland against the modus vivendi seems likely to impose some trouble on the British Foreign Office. The situation is by no means involved but the hostility of the colony may lead to complications. For twenty years prior to March, 1906, American fishermen had fished in the waters of Newfoundland, and had bought herring for bait along the shores. Negotiations for an American reciprocity treaty were dragging along, but the failure of Congress to act on the Hay-Bond convention resulted in an abrogation of the fishing arrangement. This threw the Americans back on their strict treaty rights, which made it impossible for them to purchase herring from the settlers, to hire crews to fish for them, or to purchase gear or supplies in Newfoundland—conditions equivalent to tying up the industry, so far as the Americans were concerned.

The Gloucester captains circumvented the restrictions by getting a three-mile limit, to go to the American crew, and return to fish within territorial waters.

Thereupon the Newfoundland legislature enacted a law to enforce the provisions of the treaty and keep the local fishermen at home. Negotiations between the American state department and the British government for an adjustment of the dispute dragged to a length that when it became apparent that no treaty could be agreed upon in time for this season's fishing a modus vivendi was signed on October 6.

This agreement, applicable only to the present fishing season, secured the Americans their rights under the treaty of 1818, and permitted them to use purse-seine boats to exercise practicality. All the privileges enjoyed prior to the recent enactment of the Newfoundland Legislature especially the right to employ colonial fishermen.

On the American side it was granted that the New England captains in hiring the colonials would make garnishments outside the three-mile limit, would not fish on Sunday.

The Indication of the colony over this arrangement was freely expressed. The dress denounced the British foreign office for having "sold out" the colony despite its protests. Archbishop Hawley, of St. John's, called the modus vivendi a shameful act, and urged resumption of the former.

Lord Balfour declared that the colonial government had been ignorant and had conceded nothing.

The Legislature was suddenly called to meet in order to pass new laws asserting colonial authority.

The Foreign Office has naturally repudiated any desire to ignore the colonial authority and has declared that they will afford every opportunity to participate.

The Canadian government is in conflict with what was evidently the sentiment of the colony. The British statesmen are inclined to prolong existing conditions for another year rather than destroy an important industry with the involved risk of precipitating international complications.

Watson, a part of a great empire without an occasional sacrifice for imperial interests, but this does not imply any willingness to surrender the principle of colonial self-government.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

The Canadian Northern Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act increasing the powers of the company with reference to the issue of bonds or other securities; and extending the time for the commencement and completion of the lines of railway referred to in Section 4 of the Canadian Northern Act, 1905, and authorizing the construction of the following lines of railway:

(a) A branch from its line at or near

Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan in a south-westerly direction to Township 29, Range 7, west of the

Third Meridian, thence westerly and south-westerly to the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta.

(b) A branch from a point in Township 29, Range 7, West of the Third Meridian in a south-westerly direction to a point on the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company between Craik and Bladworth.

(c) An extension of its line authorized by Chapter 52 of the Statutes of Canada, 1901, Section 5, Sub-section (a), in a westerly direction to a point in Township 5, Range 15, West of the Second Meridian, thence in a north-westerly direction to Township 16, Range 27, West of the Second Meridian.

(d) A branch from a point at or near

Humboldt north-westerly to a point in Township 43, Range 15, West of the Second Meridian.

(e) A branch from a point on its railway at or near South Battleford in a westerly direction to a point in Township 44, Range 27, West of the

Third Meridian.

(f) A branch from a point on its line at or near North Battleford in a north-westerly direction to a point in Township 59, Range 1, West of the Fourth Meridian.

(g) A branch from its line at Strathearn southwesterly to Calgary.

(h) A branch from Regina southwesterly to a point on the International boundary.

(i) From a point at or near Saskatoon south-westerly to a point on the South Saskatchewan River.

(j) From a point on its authorized line at or near Edmonton, thence by the most feasible route to a point on the Pacific Coast.

(k) From a point on its authorized line near the forks of the Athabasca and McLeod Rivers south-westerly to the head waters of the M. L. River.

(l) From Battleford westerly a distance of one hundred miles.

Z. A. LASH.

Solicitor for the Applicant.

Toronto, November 15th, 1906.

## BARGAIN

TRUNKS  
SUIT CASES  
GRIPS

10 per cent. off

Men's Fur-Lined  
Overcoats with  
Persian, Lamb Orlon  
or Beaver Collars  
Fine Beaver Shell

10 per cent off

SMOKING  
JACKETS

See Window Display  
Being Given away at

\$5

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Wood For Sale

PHONE 317.

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# GLENORA

THIS IS A PART OF RIVER LOT 2, (hitherto known as Groat Estate) This beautiful property is bounded on the east by Park Street, the western boundary of the city, and on the south by the Stony Plain Road, and is bound to become the most sought after for residential purposes. When the electric cars run to the city boundary these lots will be but a few minutes' walk from the business centre.

## SALE NOW ON

Lots 50 x 140.

Prices from \$125.00 Per Lot.

TERMS 1-3 CASH. BALANCE 1 AND 2 YEARS. INTEREST 5 PER CENT.

MAPS ON APPLICATION

Carruthers, Round & Co.  
SOLE AGENTS

### MILLIONS THAT NO ONE CAN TOUCH

England is at once probably the richest and poorest country in the world. The upper classes have so much money that, in many instances, they cannot find use for it, while the lower classes have so little that many find it impossible to keep body and soul together, and die in sheer want of sustenance. Apart from these facts, however, a good deal of interest attaches to what we may term the "waste money" in that country. Those who have not looked into the matter can have no idea of the enormous sum which annually fall to the Crown for want of claimants, or from one source or another are lying waste and useless, without any ascertained ownership, and only waiting to be claimed and appropriated by the rightful owners. In one sense, ours is a valuable Tom Tiddler's ground in which many persons ought to be "padding up gold and silver." There are so many thousands of pounds "going-a-begging"—that the country may be said to resemble that in which pigs ran about ready roasting with a knife and fork, exclaiming, "Come eat me." We none of us know what, in the shape of a golden windfall, a day may bring forth. Uncertain money arises from many sources. There are government bonds, consols, and Government stock and dividends, unclaimed dividends of bankrupt estates, intestates' estates reverting to the Crown, Army and Navy prize-money, soldiers' unclaimed legacies, etc. It is not surprising, therefore, that inquiries are continually being made for the owners of this hidden wealth. There are many instances of money having been recovered from the Crown, Church, and other government departments. Some of these claims occur in most romantic ways. For instance, the storey of a miser's estate, is worth telling at length. Sir Thomas Colby, who was an official high in office shortened his existence by his passion for this world's goods. It is recorded that he rose in the middle of the night, when he was in a very profuse perspiration, and called his servant to bring him the key of his cellar, which he had invariably left on a table in his dining-room. He was afraid that his servants might seize the key and rob him of a bottle of wine, instead of which he himself was seized with a chill, and died intestate, leaving over £20,000 in the funds which was shared by five day laborers, who were found to be his next-of-kin.

The year 1898 dawned under exceptionally happy circumstances on seven persons in Hull, all in humble position, who, with nine relatives living, in Scotland and New York were found to be heirs to a fortune of \$250,000. This sum represented the estate of Robert Dinwoode, an uncle of the legatees who died in New York. Mr. Dinwoode was originally a builder in Edinburgh, which to the left of the thirty years he had spent there he had come to great fortune stated to be over £1,000,000, was discovered in the little mining village of Tow Law, in Durham, two years ago. The fortunate heir was Joseph Richardson, a miner and publican. He had an uncle in Argentina of whom he had not heard for many years. A firm of London solicitors summoned Mr. Richardson to London, and when he reached the lawyers' office he was informed that his uncle had died leaving a large fortune in the Argentine Republic. Only an unsigned will had been found, and as Mr. Richardson was the nearest relative, he was declared to be the heir. Acting on the solicitors' advice, Mr. Richardson sallied

add millions that no one can touch ed from South America to take steps to obtain possession of the property.

A remarkable piece of good fortune befell Mr. Fournier, the Paris correspondent of a London paper, in 1903. Mr. Fournier was an amateur as a journalist, and some years ago painted a portrait of Madame Sarah Bernhardt. The Comtesse de Ma儻e wished to acquire the portrait and Mr. H. T. F. Barker, of Sydney, N.S.W., a multi-millionaire, also desired to possess it. This led to an acquaintance between all three. Mr. Fournier became engaged to the daughter of the Comtesse de Ma儻e, and Mrs. Barker, who came to Paris to reside, contracted typhoid fever and died. Mr. Barker's solicitor shortly informed him that he was heir to a million and a half sterling, and that, in addition, Mr. Barker had left him an estate in Westmoreland.

A commercial traveller named Bouhet, who resided in Paris last year, and had a fortune of £100,000, left M. Bouhet supported a blind father, who lived with him on a very slender income. One day on returning from a round of visits to his customers, M. Bouhet was informed that the gentleman had called to see him. They had refused to state their business, stating that they would call again. They did so, and one of them proved to be a nephew of the late Marchioness de Vivenza. They informed the astonished M. Bouhet that he was entitled to the sum of £40,000, left by the Marchioness. The lucky heir so little expected the windfall that he thought the two men were hoaxing him. But it appeared that the Marchioness died at the age of 81, leaving an estate valued at £50,000. Indeed, an account of her death, the upkeep of her stables, and a legacy of £2,000 to the town of Feurs, besides other legacies. She had no near relatives, and the notary, after investigation, discovered that the nearest relation was a cousin, three degrees removed, named Bouhet. It was necessary to show M. Bouhet the written proofs of his inheritance before he could believe that the fortune had really come to him.

The year 1898 dawned under exceptionally happy circumstances on seven persons in Hull, all in humble position, who, with nine relatives living, in Scotland and New York were found to be heirs to a fortune of \$250,000. This sum represented the estate of Robert Dinwoode, an uncle of the legatees who died in New York. Mr. Dinwoode was originally a builder in Edinburgh, which to the left of the thirty years he had spent there he had come to great fortune stated to be over £1,000,000, was discovered in the little mining village of Tow Law, in Durham, two years ago. The fortunate heir was Joseph Richardson, a miner and publican. He had an uncle in Argentina of whom he had not heard for many years. A firm of London solicitors summoned Mr. Richardson to London, and when he reached the lawyers' office he was informed that his uncle had died leaving a large fortune in the Argentine Republic. Only an unsigned will had been found, and as Mr. Richardson was the nearest relative, he was declared to be the heir. Acting on the solicitors' advice, Mr. Richardson sallied

fallen to the lucky heirs.

A middle-aged working woman quite unexpectedly came into a windfall of \$500,000 in 1904. She had been engaged to a junior clerk, but they drifted apart. She married and never heard of her former lover again. The clerk, in the course of years, became rich. Dying a bachelor, he left by his will a fortune to be equally divided between his old, unforgettably love and son. Rightful exhaustive enquiries led to the discovery of the whereabouts of the woman.

There was great rejoicing in Barcelona last Christmas when the prizes in the State lottery were won. The first prize was divided into ten shares, one of which was won by a fishmonger, and another by a coffee-house keeper, who each received \$120,000. As yet the second prize of \$60,000 is unclaimed. About fifteen years ago a poor man named Albert Higgins left Rathangan, Ireland, for America, and settled in New York as a malarkey, where he became very prosperous and died in January, 1885, at the age of seventy-five, leaving about \$150,000. Injuries showed that his nearest relatives were three cousins, who were poor in humble circumstances. A solicitor was successful in recovering the money for them, and from a position of poverty they were lifted into one of affluence.

The result of an inquiry as to the claims to the assets of Mr. James Edwards, a rich Dublin confectioner, was made known in 1885. Mr. Edwards died worth nearly \$60,000, but, being illegitimate and having left a large amount of his property undisposed of by his will, the Crown in respect of that part, became his heirs. This windfall in itself was estimated at no less than \$135,000.

ZAM-BUK A CERTAIN CURE  
For chapped hands, cold sores, chilblains, etc., there is nothing so effective as Zam-Buk. Mrs. H. H. Rankin, of Appin, (Ont.), says:—

"My hands had big blights on them which caused me such pain I could hardly work. Whenever I tried to put them near water they would smart and burn, etc. But I had scalded them. They did not seem to be helped by any ointment except Zam-Buk. I was suffering when I first tried Zam-Buk. I am pleased to say I had only used about three-quarters of the supply when the chilblains were completely cured."

Zam-Buk is the cure for cuts, burns, blisters, eczema, ulcers, abscesses, festering sores, bad leg, ringworm, and all skin diseases and injuries. It is a salve and cream compound which weighs 1 lb. at 50¢ a box, or post paid from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto upon receipt of price \$6 boxes for \$2.50. The west side of Third street, running home come and see us about this salve-chapped hands and chilblains.

### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

#### EDMONTON JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

IN THE MATTER OF "The Mechanics' Lien Act," and IN THE MATTER OF lien claimed by Ezra O. Tucker.

Between—

EZRA O. TUCKER, Plaintiff,

and

EVERARD HENRI GROOS, DONALD ROSS AND COLIN REED MONTGOMERY, Defendants.

(Stamp.)

Upon hearing read the originating summons issued herein on the 2nd day of November, instant, and which is made returnable on the 14th day of December, A.D. 1906, and the affidavit of Walter Scott Robertson, sworn herein the 7th day of November, instant, and the exhibits therein referred to, and upon the application of the plaintiff, Ezra O. Tucker,

IT IS ORDERED that service of the said originating summons issued herein by leaving a copy of this order together with a copy of this order at the last place of residence of the defendant, Everard Henri Groos, situated in the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta and the publication by advertisement in the form set forth in the schedule hereto of said originating summons and of this order in the "Edmonton Daily Bulletin" newspaper published in Edmonton aforesaid for two weeks by one insertion each week be deemed good and sufficient service of the said summons on the said defendant Everard Henri Groos.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if the defendant Everard Henri Groos do not appear at the time and place aforesaid or at such time and place as the said application may stand or be adjourned to, an order for judgment may be made against you and an order procured for the enforcement of the said lien and such other things done in the premises as may be ordered.

AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearing at the time and place aforesaid or at such time and place as the said application may stand or be adjourned to, an order for judgment may be made against you and an order procured for the enforcement of the said lien and such other things done in the premises as may be ordered.

Dated at Edmonton, this 7th day of November, A.D. 1906.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR L. SIFTON, C.J.S.C.

(L.S.) Entered this 7th day of November, 1906.

(Sgd.) ALEX. TAYLOR, C.S.C.

To Everard Henri Groos, formerly of Edmonton in the Province of Alberta, Nurseryman.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 7th day of November A.D. 1906, an originating summons entitled in the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories Edmonton Judicial District; in the matter of the Mechanics' Lien Act and in the matter of a lien claimed by Ezra O. Tucker, the plaintiff, and Everard Henri Groos Donald Ross and Colin Reed Montgomery, defendants, was duly issued out of the said Supreme Court returnable at the Court House at Edmonton, on the 14th day of December, A.D. 1906, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon wherein and whereby all parties interested were summoned to appear on the hearing of an application to enforce a mechanics' lien for the sum of \$141.25, against the following land, that is to say: All that portion of the undivided portion of River Lot four (4), lying south of the Edmonton-Yukon & Pacific railway right of way in the City of Edmonton, and the buildings thereon, and among other things for a personal judgment against you for the said sum for wages due.

AND TAKE NOTICE that by an order made in said action dated the 5th day of November, A.D. 1906, it was ordered that the service of the said summons by leaving a copy thereof together with a copy of the said order at the last place of residence of the defendant, Everard Henri Groos, situated in the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, and the publication by advertisement in the form set forth in the schedule hereto of said originating summons and of this order in the "Edmonton Daily Bulletin" newspaper published in Edmonton aforesaid for two weeks by one insertion each week be deemed good and sufficient service of the said summons upon you.

AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearing at the time and place aforesaid or at such time and place as the said application may stand or be adjourned to, an order for judgment may be made against you and an order procured for the enforcement of the said lien and such other things done in the premises as may be ordered.

Dated at Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 7th day of November, A.D. 1906.

(Sgd.) MACDONALD, MACKINNON & COGSWELL,

Advocates for the Plaintiff.

### KEEP YOUR

## EYE

ON THIS

Rosedale Rosedale  
Rosedale  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

R. W. Day & Co., Agents  
Phone 430. Over Potter & McDougall

KNIT-TO-FIT WESCUt has one feature that can not be duplicated—the combination of sweater and coat—the collar may be fastened close to the throat or rolled back as desired.

*Knit-to-fit*  
REGISTERED & PATENTED

Wescut and Sweaters

come in all sizes, weights and colors—with club emblems or college colors knitted to order. Beware of imitations—see our trademark on each garment.

Write for catalogue if your dealer cannot supply you.  
THE KNIT-TO-FIT MANUFACTURING CO.  
P. O. BOX 2330, MONTREAL



ADVERTISE IN THE BULLETIN

\$10 PER ACRE \$10

IRRIGATED LAND

CROOK COUNTY, OREGON. DEED DIRECT

FROM STATE. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND MAP.

B. S. COOK & CO.

181 ALDER ST., PORTLAND, OREGON

# SATURDAY BARGAINS AT PERKINS'

Ladies' Kid Gloves

ALL SIZES

\$1.00 per pair

on Saturday at

F. Perkins & Co.

Ready-to-wear  
Hats

**HALF PRICE**

on Saturday at

F. Perkins & Co.

Collar and  
Cuff Sets

**30c**

on Saturday at

F. Perkins & Co.

Corsets

NEW STYLES, NEW SIZES

**50c per pair**

on Saturday at

F. Perkins & Co.

NO COUNTRY LIKE CANADA  
(Montreal Herald)

Mr. Hance J. Logan, M.P., for Cumber-  
land in the Dominion House, who  
returned Sunday in the steamer Victorian  
from a three months' trip to  
the mother country where he was  
under the treatment of an ear specialist.  
He states that Canada occupies a good  
deal larger place in the minds of  
the English people than it did on the  
occasion of his last visit four years  
ago.

Mr. Logan who spent several  
months in the hospital at Ottawa last  
year, is now better in health, but how-  
ever he has benefited from the ex-  
posure of the Arctic regions on his  
journey yet made. He was ill for some weeks  
in London, but recovered during the  
latter part of his stay and was able  
to see a good deal of the country.

Mr. Logan remarked in the course of  
an interview with the Herald that the  
greatly increased stake  
that the British capitalists and  
investors have now acquired in  
Canada has considerably broadened  
the interest felt in the Dominion.  
There could be no doubt  
whatever that Canada today stood  
higher in the estimation of the Eng-  
lish people than the United States or  
Australia or any other land inhabited  
by the English race.

Speaking of the question of tariff  
reform, Mr. Logan said that the  
feeling in favour of protection is grow-  
ing, but that is an aspect of protec-  
tion which would prevent other coun-  
tries from dumping their manu-  
factured products on the British market  
and thus disturbing the manufacturing  
conditions of country, causing the par-  
tial shutting down of factories and a  
restriction of employment.

Of the character of it which  
was implied in Mr. Cameron's imp-  
erial Reference policy which would  
give to the colonies an advantage  
in the matter of food products—grain and  
so forth—it could not be said that  
there was any growth of public  
opinion in its favor. It was obvious  
that what the makers were thinking of  
in the institution of a small tax on  
grain against foreign countries was the  
fact that it would result in an increase  
in the price of food without any guar-  
antees of a corresponding increase in  
wages.

"Surpassing the United Kingdom  
should adopt such a measure of protec-  
tion as would give her manufacturers  
an advantage in her own  
markets against the foreign. I fall  
to see what it would benefit Canada,  
unless it is accompanied by a prefer-  
ence to wheat product within the  
Empire, and of that I do not see any  
indication."

Mr. Chamberlain has been very ill  
for some time but he is now practi-  
cally convalescent. I understand, and  
it is his purpose to renew his cam-  
paign.

Mr. Logan remarked that there was  
ever indication of a keen conflict be-  
tween the Lords and the Commons  
over the education bill, as the result  
of the Lords having thrown out the  
vital principle of the measure which  
indeed upon the control by public  
authorities of all money voted by the  
public for the support of the schools.  
What will result in the impending con-  
flict might be Mr. Logan did not ven-  
ture to predict.

With regard to the gulf between the  
Liberals and the Labor party in the  
House of Commons which is now attrac-  
ting a good deal of attention, Mr.  
Logan said that it was particularly  
noteworthy as it involved the  
Socialistic wing of the Labor  
party which is under Mr. Keay.  
The relations between the Government and the Labor  
group that is under Mr. Ramsay Mac-  
donald's leadership are not uniformly  
very great interest is being felt in  
the approaching Imperial conference,  
and resolutions with regard to it are  
being passed by clubs and other  
bodies.

Whether Mr. Logan returns from  
his tour with the men convinced that  
there is no country in the world  
like Canada.

EXCEPTIONS PROVE THE RULE  
Successful Men Give Priority Attention  
to Dress and Address.

To increase or emphasize individuality is to make a man odd. In these  
atrocious days a man who is favorably  
noticed is on the high road to success.  
All successful men are well dressed,  
and dressed so as to accustom the  
public to them.

Being well dressed does not mean  
that a man must be a dandy. Few  
dandies are well dressed.  
In the book, "Manners and Mores for  
Men," there are pictures of suits and  
overcoats for various occasions and  
occasions. Published by the Semi-  
Weekly Company, these books may be  
had from any Seminary or Wardrobe  
Supplier. There is a diagram for  
correct form and natural style. Their  
\$20 and \$15 suits and overcoats are not  
any better tailored than their \$15 gar-  
ment.

NOTICE is hereby given that applica-  
tion will be made to the Parliament  
of Canada, at its next Session thereof,  
for an Act to incorporate a Company  
named and British Columbia Railway  
Company, to construct, equip and  
maintain and operate a line of rail-  
way from a point at or near the City  
of Edmonton in thence in a North-West-  
erly direction by the most feasible  
route to a point at or near the Town  
of Dunvegan; thence following the  
Valley of the Peace River in a West-  
erly direction to a point at or near its  
confluence with the Parsnip River in  
the Province of British Columbia;  
thence Southerly following the Valley  
of the Parsnip River by the most feasible  
route to a point at or near the  
Town of Fort George in the Province  
of British Columbia, with all such  
powers, rights and privileges as are  
incidental and necessary thereto.

PRINGLE & GUTHRIE,  
Solicitors for Applicants.

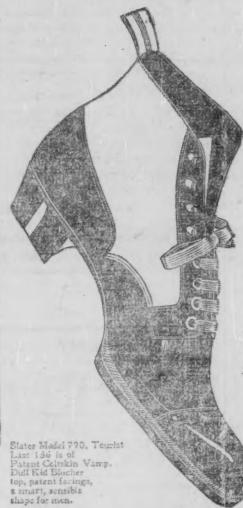
Dated at Ottawa, November 14th.  
1906.

**CORRUGATED  
METALLIC ROOFING CO.  
WINNIPEG  
IRON**

## LANDS WANTED

In blocks or single sections, for  
quick sale to close buyers. Apply  
giving location, description,  
average 1906 yield of surrounding  
district, and lowest price and terms.

J. H. MORLEY,  
65 Merchants Bank Building.  
WINNIPEG.



Gentleman's  
Full Dress  
Street Shoe

Slater Model 721  
Patent Coltskin  
Tourist Last  
Berlin Blucher  
Price, - \$5.00

For Frock Coat and After-  
noon Walking Occasions  
and for Strenuous Wear.

## THE DOMINION BANK

CAPITAL PAID UP  
\$3,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND & UNDIVIDED  
PROFITS \$2,839,000.  
TOTAL ASSETS \$4,000,000.  
President, E. B. Oiler, M.P.  
General Manager, C. A. Bogert  
We will be pleased to meet or correspond with those  
who contemplate making changes or opening  
new accounts.

## Savings Bank Department

Bank Open on Saturday Evenings From 7 to 9 p.m.

Edmonton Branch : : : JASPER AVENUE  
Between First and Second Streets.  
E. C. BOWKER, Manager.

**ROSES  
FOR THE  
BALL**  
Price \$1.50 to  
\$2.50 Per Dozen

Ramsay's Greenhouses  
Corner Victoria Ave. and 11th Street  
PHONE 523. P.O. Box 58

Library Voting Contest  
115 Volumes and Case

Now on exhibition in McIntosh & Campbell's show window. This ele-  
gant library and handsome case will give a good vote to the church,  
school, or other society according to the number of votes in the  
following manner: The merchants listed below will give with each \$1:  
cash purchase one vote. The contest begins Nov. 9th 1906 and closes April  
9th 1907. A ballot box is placed in D. W. McDonald's drug store, 100  
votes to be deposited. At the close of the contest the church school or  
society having the largest number of votes will be entitled to the library.  
Current accounts where promptly paid  
will be entitled to votes. Remember  
that only one ballot can be secured by trading  
with the merchants listed below. Each  
week the Bulletin will announce the  
respective standing of the contest.  
Every news subscriber to the Bulletin will receive 100 ballots entitling  
them to as many votes for their favorite church, school or society. Else-  
where in this issue will be found a coupon, which if cut out of the Bull-  
letin will count on votes.

MCINTOSH & CAMPBELL  
Furniture

WHITELOW & CO.  
Groceries and Crockery

JOHN J. MILLS  
Clothing

W. G. ROBINSON  
Boots and Shoes

JACKSON BROTHERS  
Jewelry and Optical goods

ALBERTA LIVERY  
Rear of Alberta Hotel Phone 91

WILLIAMSON BROTHERS  
Meats and Provisions

BELLIAMY COMPANY  
Implements and Vehicles, corner How-  
ard and Rice St.

C. W. TAIT  
Photographer, 230 Jasper Ave.

EDMONTON EXPRESS AND TRANS-  
FER CO.  
Phone 110

ALBERTA ELECTRIC CO.  
Fixtures and Electrical supplies. Op-  
posite Hudson's Bay Store.

E. A. KEMP  
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water heat-  
ing, 37 Howard St. Phone 801

ALBERTA MUSIC CO.  
Music Instruments.

EDMONTON NEWS CO.  
Books and Stationery

A. N. DODGE  
Baker and Confectionery

TOUVER MILLINERY & DRESS-  
MAKING  
Millinery and Ladies wear

SENESE CIGAR STORE  
Cigars and Tobaccos

M. MORRITT  
Mercantile Tailor, 115 Jasper Avenue  
Phone 513

THE BULLETIN  
Established 1881

**HOUSE AND LOT  
ON SIXTH STREET**

Only \$1500. With Terms.

**AYLWIN & COMPANY**

52 Jasper Avenue West.

The Heiminck Block.

EASTERN CANADIAN EXCURSIONS  
Via Canadian Northern Railway.  
**\$58.35**

From Edmonton Alberta to points in Eastern Canada  
Montreal and West. Proportionately low rates to  
points East of Montreal.

Tickets on Sale daily November 24th until Dec. 31, 1906

Return Limit 3 months, with privilege of Extension up-  
on payment of small amount to Agent at  
destination.

Liberal Stop Over Privileges.  
Low Rates to Great Britain and Europe.

Train Service Unexcelled.  
First-Class Sleeping and Dining Car Service.  
Compartments, Library, Observation Cars between Winnipeg and St.  
Paul.  
Fast Time—Excellent Service—Safety.

Wm. E. Dunn

City Ticket Agent

115 Jasper Ave. East Phone 52  
Edmonton, Alta.



# Lost Articles are Recovered Almost Every Day

Through Announcements in the Lost and Found Columns of the Last Bulletin.

## Vegreville News.

## Correspondence

### THE PROPOSED PACKING PLANT.

Editor Bulletin—

Dear Sir:

On reading your issue of the 21st inst., I notice A. O. Dwyer's proposal was before the council and it indeed deserves careful study to treat his proposition fairly in the ordinary way.

It seems to me that the city council on this occasion do no, take in the situation broadly enough.

Now, what has been the cry of the country and city? Has it not been

more manufacturers? Can any one of our city council have a manufacturing

the packing plant will take second

place to. In this case the proposition

is no mean one, but one that shall be

credit and benefit to the city, and one

which the country demands at the pre-

sent time and must have. I think

it would be well for the city of Edmonton to study the needs of the country

a little more and build a more solid

foundation for the future. Our country

is a good one and produces extra fine

products and is filling up fast, but let

us remember the day will come when

the immigrants will not be so numerous

as they are at present and time and

money may not be so loose as it is

now. We are already producing more

meat and wheat than we can consume.

Our rail haul is a long one and it

takes away most of the profit. We have

proved that we can raise hogs in this

country but the only trouble was that

we could not get a market if we raised

a large quantity. Now, if this proposal

has come to you, then propose to

the public with this danger of producing

more than we can market. I understand

that it is proposed to extend the wa-

ter to the city park next year and if

that is the case, why lay full stress

of cost on this proposal? I understand

that the packing establishment will be

only about 100 men and there will be

only 100 men in the plant, which is

not a natural place for manufacturers,

stocks yards for the Grand Trunk Rail-

way. If the water is there, then will

spur up a great deal quicker.

This man has shown that he is a busi-

ness man; he bought his site and in

so doing he showed his wisdom by going

to the market for a price.

By the way, we have another proposi-

tion. A proposal to start a brew-

ery—how was it received?

As I read your paper I see that

time was spent in hunting and select-

ing a site, light and water to be ex-

tended, etc., etc. You can see that

the plant, but the excuse, is in the

man, though a long way off,

good encouragement indeed to an indu-

stry that will make a man incapable

of any kind of business.

No sewerage was asked for by Mr.

Dwyer. He offers to put up bonds to

keep the good faith of the plant. I would

asked to do so. Now if this man has

in his heart adopted a policy to bo-

nus no one, it might be a good act to

withdraw it, as they do in some

towns when they want to put a frame

house on a front street. I think the

time has arrived when we should begin

to look for a king, a brother king,

and to build up a source of income that

when what we have got?—one of this

proposition is turned down, who is go-

ing to bother again.

The extra number of hogs that will

be raised in the country, and most of

the money will be spent in Edmonton,

will be good for the city, and will

help to keep the city going, and if this

proposition is turned down, who is go-

ing to bother again.

Now, Mr. Editor, pardon me for in-

truding on your valuable space.

T. DALY.

## Red Deer Notes

### Communicated.

Red Deer, Nov. 22.—The Roscian Com-  
pany's company played "Martha" to  
a fairly large and very appreciative  
audience last night.

A meeting of the Alberta Union of  
Municipalities will be held in Red Deer  
on January 8th.

Bills are out for a bazaar to be given  
in the Oddfellows hall on the 8th by  
the Ladies' Guild of St. Luke's church.

The skating rink opens tonight.

A Scott left yesterday for Edmonton  
where he will make arrangements for  
moving. He will manage the Northern  
Bank in that city.

R. A. Shular, of Blackfalds, has been  
in town for the past couple of days.

F. H. Fallman has consented to run  
for alderman.

At the council meeting Thursday, it  
was moved by Al. Botterill, seconded  
by Al. Stephenson that the solicitor be  
instructed to draft a bill. No. 5 further  
amended at once so as to prohibit all  
slot machines and gambling devices of  
every kind.—Carried.

The Red Deer News advertising the for-  
mation of a 20,000 club for Red Deer.

Dr. R. Sandman, of Pine Lake, has  
been in town for the past few days.

W. Riley of the Merchants' Bank re-  
turned from Lacombe on last evening's  
train.

A bunch of about sixty railroad nav-  
vies were in town yesterday. We un-  
derstand they are a gang from the  
Stettler branch and are on strike.

A. L. Powne of Ewing, is again in  
town. Mr. Powe has just returned  
from a very successful tour to the city  
of Winnipeg where he disposed of an  
other large bunch of cattle. He says  
that the market is getting better all  
the time.

C. E. Sirek and one time account-  
ant in the Canadian Bank of Commerce,  
Red Deer and later manager of that  
institution in Lloydminster, has  
been appointed manager of the North-  
ern Bank in this city.

A. J. Harlan, of New Denver is spend-  
ing a few days in town.

H. Lawrence of Pine Lake, is in  
town.

### NEW YORK COLLISION.

New York, Nov. 22.—The North  
German Lloyd steamer Main, which  
arrived here today from Bremen, came  
into collision with the Schooner May  
Neville in the lower harbor, on her  
way to dock. Five plates in the  
side of the Main above the water line  
were stove in and the schooner lost  
her bowsprit and headgear. The Main  
returned to quarantine and the  
schooner was towed up the harbor.

## Telegraphic.

### VISCOUNT HAMPION DEAD.

London, Nov. 22.—Henry Robert  
Brand, second Viscount Hampson, is  
dead. He was born in 1841.

### INTERESTED IN LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY.

Quebec, Nov. 22—it is rumored in  
Quebec that Mackenzie and Mann  
interests have obtained a large block  
of Quebec and Lake St. John railway  
stock held at Montreal, which will

give them control of the Quebec local  
enterprise.

### FLOOR GAVE WAY.

Tilsburg, Nov. 22.—During an  
auction sale on the farm occupied by

Eli Brown, just east of here, the  
barn floor gave way, carrying a num-  
ber of men with horses, rigs, etc., to  
the stable below. Quite a number

were hurt and L. Neils and W. L.  
Fenn are believed to be seriously in-  
jured.

### SWITCHMEN WON.

Minneapolis, Nov. 22.—The Switchmen  
of North America have won their  
fight in the case against the Dela-  
ware, Lackawanna and Western  
railway, securing an advance in sal-  
ary amounting in some instances to  
seven cents, while the minimum is

four cents. The victory means that  
there is no longer any danger of a  
general strike of the switchmen.

### ORIENTAL TRADE.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 20.—An interesting  
report was received this morning from

Alexander MacLean Canadian  
agent at Yokohama. He says that

the general grain crop of Japan shows  
an increase of twenty-three million  
bushels. A syndicate of Japanese is

engaged in grinding of wheat, but a  
large proportion of it is sent to trading

dealers to take up Canadian flour.

Imports of flour from Canada for nine  
months totalled 2,304,629 pounds, a de-  
crease of 700,000 as compared with the  
corresponding period.

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